

No 2626

ADDITIONAL TREATY OF PEKING

This is the Additional Treaty to the Treaty of Tientsin, otherwise known as the Additional Treaty of Peking, signed on November 14, 1860, between China and Russia, and is taken from the "Collection of Border Treaties between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," compiled in July, 1943, by the Bureau of Treaties of the Foreign Office, Tokyo, pp. 49--52.

ADDITIONAL TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA

Signed at Peking on the second day of the tenth month, the tenth year of Hsienfeng (November 14, 1860).

The Emperor of the Tatsing (Chinese) Empire and the Emperor of Russia have, after having carefully examined the Agreement, concluded several years ago, and the Articles recently stipulated, and being desirous of further strengthening commercial relations, and preventing any conflict arising from misunderstanding, appointed and given Full Powers as their Plenipotentiaries:

- For the Tatsing Empire, Kung I-hsin, Prince of the First Class, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;
- For the Empire of Russia, Ignatiev, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

The said Plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found sufficient, have conferred and agreed upon some additional articles as follows:

Article 1. In order to elucidate Article 1 of the Treaty concluded in the City of Aigun on May 16, 1858, corresponding to the twenty-first day of the fourth month, the eighth year of Hsienfeng, and to execute Article 9 of the Treaty concluded in Tientsin, on June 1, corresponding to the third day of the fifth month, of the same year, it is stipulated:

Henceforward the eastern border between the two Empires shall start from the confluence of the rivers Schilka and Argun, descend the course of the River Amur to the confluence of the river with the River Ussuri. The territory on the northern side belongs to Russia, and the whole territory on the southern side as far as the estuary of the River Ussuri belongs to China. Farther,

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from the confluence of the River Ussuri to Lake Hsingkai, the border-line shall follow the Rivers Ussuri and Son'gacha. The territory on the eastern side of both rivers belongs to Russia, and that on the western side to China. From the source of the River Son'gacha, the border-line between the two Empires shall cross Lake Hsingkai, and reach directly the estuary of the River Heiling; from the estuary of the River Heiling, it shall run along the mountains and reach the estuary of the River Nen; and farther from the estuary of the River Nen, it shall reach the estuary of the River Tumen, running along the mountains situated between the River Manchun and the sea. The east of the border-line all belongs to Russia, and the west of it all belongs to China. The point where the border-line of both Empires meets the River Tumen shall be no farther than twenty Chinese li from its estuary.

Further, in execution of Article 9 of the Treaty of Tientsin, a map shall be drawn, on which a red line shall demarcate the border. On that line shall be inscribed Russian alphabetical letters, A, B, V, G, D, E, Zhe, Z, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, Y, in order to facilitate close inspection.

This map shall be signed by the plenipotentiaries of both Empires and their seals shall be affixed thereto in testimony.

In case there should be tracts of land colonized by Chinese subjects, of fishery and hunting grounds occupied by Chinese subjects, in the waste territory referred to above, Russia shall not occupy them simultaneously, and shall permit the Chinese subjects to engage, as in the past, in fishing and hunting. After the border-marks shall have been established, they shall not be altered permanently, nor shall territory in their neighborhood or in any other place be occupied.

Article 2. The border in the western frontier district, not demarcated up to the present, shall hereafter follow such lines as run along mountain-ranges, the courses of large rivers, as well as the places where Chinese garrisons are actually located. At the same time, starting from the last border-mark, named Shabindaba and established in 1728, corresponding to the sixth year of Yuncheng, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Niakhta, the border-line shall run westward directly to Lake Osaisang, and thence in the southwestern direction along the south of Lake Issyk-koul of the Tianshan Mountains, as far as the border of Kokand.

Article 3. Henceforward all the border questions which may arise in the future shall be settled in accordance with the stipulations of these two Articles, which shall be authority on deciding interpretations. As for the demarcation of the border in establishing border-marks from

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Lake Esingkai to the River Tumen on the eastern border, and from the border-mark Shabindabaga to Kokand on the western border, Commissioners with authorization to be despatched by both Empires shall investigate impartially. For the investigation of the eastern border, they shall meet at the confluence of the River Ussuri, and complete it by March, the eleventh year of Hsianfeng (1861), and for the investigation of the western border, they shall meet at Terbagatsi and execute it, though the time therefor shall not be fixed now.

The Commissioners mentioned above shall, on the basis of the border-lines stipulated in Articles 1 and 2 of the present Treaty, prepare Protocols and maps of the border-lines in quadruplicate, two copies in the Russian language and two in the Manchurian or Chinese language. After these Protocols and maps shall have been signed and sealed by the Commissioners, two copies, one in the Russian and the other in the Manchurian or Chinese language, shall be given to the Russian Government, and two similar copies, one in the Russian and the other in the Manchurian or Chinese language, shall be given to the Chinese Government, to be kept by them. For the handing over of the protocols and maps of the border-lines, the Commissioners shall execute a protocol, confirmed by their signatures and seals. It shall be considered as Additional Articles to the present Treaty.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Keoru, Chief of the Archives Section of the Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in the Japanese language, consisting of 7 pages and entitled:

Additional Treaty of Peking

is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 12th day of February, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi

Witness:

/s/ K. Urabe

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, MIURA, Kezuichi, hereby declare that I can read, write and speak the Japanese and the English languages, and that I have done the English translation of the

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accurately and faithfully.

/s/ K. Miura

Tokyo, January 10th, 1947.